

The works of Brett Nortje part 111.

Absolute zero.

This is a condition where the mass of the atom is at rest, but is only theoretical. if all mass in the atom was to rest, it would maybe break away, as, it would have no active bonds.

If it was moving, it would gather heat, so, absolute zero can only be possible if it is at rest, if possible. of course, this means that all 'linked' atoms would also have to be at zero, due to knock on effects of heat, and, therefore, there can be no mass at absolute zero because it would make others at absolute zero, unless it is in like deep space, and, then is something we do not need to worry about in chemistry.

Accuracy and precision.

This is where there is precision, meaning that things follow the lead of the last 'entry' and the trueness is where the 'entry' is more random but seems to 'circle' the cylinder or target - it would find a pattern better.

Organic acid anhydride.

This is where two earth semi metals come together around one oxygen atom. this will basically be like rust, which is also an 'acid based thing.' if you think about it, why does stuff rust? it is because the metal is made into an acid that eats away at some metals.

Now, these metals are combining with an oxygen atom to form something acidic. this would be like having ice cream or metals and running with them - oxygen onto them. what will happen is that they will like deform and look weird, yes? this is oxygen meeting solid stuff that is not real metals.

More on acids.

Acids are there to break down compounds. if you were to observe that this is because of 'bonding,' then you will also know that this is an erratic bond between two things - they are very aggressive.

All bonds are formed by electrons, so it will work like electricity and fire when it comes down to acidity. if you were to observe that all acids can be in any form, then you will also see that liquid is the most common one.

Then, there is orbitals catching onto the other things and changing them. this would be where the electron bonds are so strong that they change the form into a gas.

I am onto a new way of thinking. in the old days, people would say a sound for each thing they wanted to relate onto another

person. so, "ah" would be the sound you make when you open your mouth wide or something, and "eugh" would be like when you spit something out. these are basic sounds that led to more complex words, yes?

Then, there were sounds the animals made for the sake of the roles they had in ancient society. like a dog would bark as if dog, or, "daugh" or something. then there were "woof" like "who [there]." as you can see they will always take basic sounds of nature, the areas surrounding them, and make words out of it.

How about charades? this is where you mime something and people understand you. it is safe to say you do not need to learn languages if you understand how to mime, and, we all learn from miming, with our parents and families when we are young, yes?

Now, we are at a loggerheads. do we proceed with animal sounds, or, do i break each letter of the germanic languages down into syllables that will show you how we can split each word into new meanings? i will go for the latter, as it will go faster!

To find out the meaning of each letter we need to take a few and make examples out of them, yes? how about we start with my favorite letter, the letter "S?" s is descriptive, like suddenly, still, sloppy, slothful, slow, super, soon and so forth. we can see that the letter s usually means there is something being described, yes?

Now, let's look at those other letters around the s? sloppy. L. low, long, living, loving, like, lance, little. these are active words. so, sloppy would be an s for describing the activity, and l for showing that there is a described activity going on, yes?

Then, we need to go onto the other letters. how about the O? what if we were to take the o and show that other words would be only, obvious, oblong, one; we will see that this letter gives

limits, yes? so our word sloppy would be 'describing the activity with limits.'

Well more or less. i hope you can see how this goes?

Let us concentrate on the vowels? if we were to observe the vowels, of which there must be one in any germanic language's words, maybe we could cut our learning experience in half?

So, O is a limited word. E would be in every, envy, example, excuse, empathy and ensure. this would lead to something specific, yes?

How about A? all, anywhere, anything, answer and ankle. it is safe to say that this is a word without limits, opposing o, yes?

Then, there is U. under, undone, undress, uncle and udder. this would mean, if i am not mistaken, below the object.

How about I? if, in, into, inner, inept and inverse. this seems to be like saying it is limited in a sprinkling of details, where the word means that it is complimentary?

Let us put this to a test?

"John went to the dry cleaners."

This would be [1] limited, [2] something specific, [3] limited, [4] something specific, [5] something specific [6] without limits [7] something specific. this would be $-x < x \times [=2x] \wedge x$. so, it would be something less is less than something twice as much, times by the same thing.